

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

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Algeria	6,000 Div.	Iraq	49,000	Norway	4,000 N.R.
Austria	7,500 Div.	Irly	200 Div.	Peru	3,700 Div.
Bahrain	0,450 Div.	Jordan	1,000 Div.	Persia	70 Div.
Bangladesh	37,850 Div.	Korea	1,100 Div.	Other	2,500 Div.
Canada	5,510 Div.	Liberia	500 Div.	Race of Ireland	60 P.
Cyprus	525,000 Div.	Lebanon	1,450 Div.	Saudi Arabia	6,000 P.
Egypt	100 P.	Malta	500 Div.	Sudan	20,000 Div.
Finland	6,000 Div.	Luxembourg	30 Div.	Turkey	90,000 Div.
Greece	5,000 Div.	Morocco	300 Div.	U.A.E.	1,500 Div.
Great Britain	40 P.	Netherlands	2,500 Div.	U.S. M.	10,000 Div.
Grce	60 Drs.	Nigeria	170 K.	Yugoslavia	76 D.
Iran	175 Rials				

ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S. Seen Ready to Ease Trade With China

By Michael Weisskopf  
*Washington Post Service*

Benedictine College student and Keyser two years ago, he was a volunteer at Seal Fundraiser Union, the 1982 student Council of the Arkansas Council of his body. His A.G. He's a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, and a member of the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity.

The guidelines now being reviewed by U.S. allies will be formally submitted to Chinese leaders next week by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who is scheduled to arrive here Sunday for a five-day visit, the sources said. The regulations shifting the Beijing regime to the category of "friendly, nonaligned" nations are expected to be publicly released in the next few days.

Meanwhile, U.S. and Chinese officials completed a week of negotiations with "substantial progress" toward a nuclear cooperation agreement that would permit U.S. firms to participate in China's atomic energy plans, according to informed diplomats.

The list of newly transferable technology reportedly represents a significant increase in permitted levels of sophistication and covers about three-quarters of China's pending requests for dual-use equipment, which is designed for civilian purposes but has potential for military adaptation.

Mr. Weinberger also is prepared to give "positive consideration" to Chinese requests for lethal military equipment, renewing a 1981 offer by the United States to consider such sales on a "case-by-case basis," according to an informed diplomat.

The diplomat said Mr. Weinberger is expected to re-emphasize U.S. willingness to assist China in its military modernization efforts and to have regular military exchanges.

The secretary hopes his visit will add momentum to the recent improvement in Chinese-American relations and to rekindle the strategic ties that came unraveled by two years of squabbling over Taiwan and other issues, the diplomat said.

The visit comes at a time when China is moving toward normalization with the Soviet Union and balancing its relations with the two superpowers.

U.S. offers to expand military and technology exchanges reflect a reawakened interest in China's security as Moscow steps up its military presence in Asia, and they apparently are aimed at demonstrating the benefits of friendship with Washington.

"It is not in the U.S. interest for China to fall farther and farther behind the Soviet Union or other aggressive neighbors to the point where it no longer has a credible self-defense or ability to deter coercion or intimidation," explained a senior Western diplomat.

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Texas agreed to acquire Standard Oil of California's marketing operations in six European countries.

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U.S. consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in August, for a 5.4 percent annual rate, as gasoline and food prices climbed.

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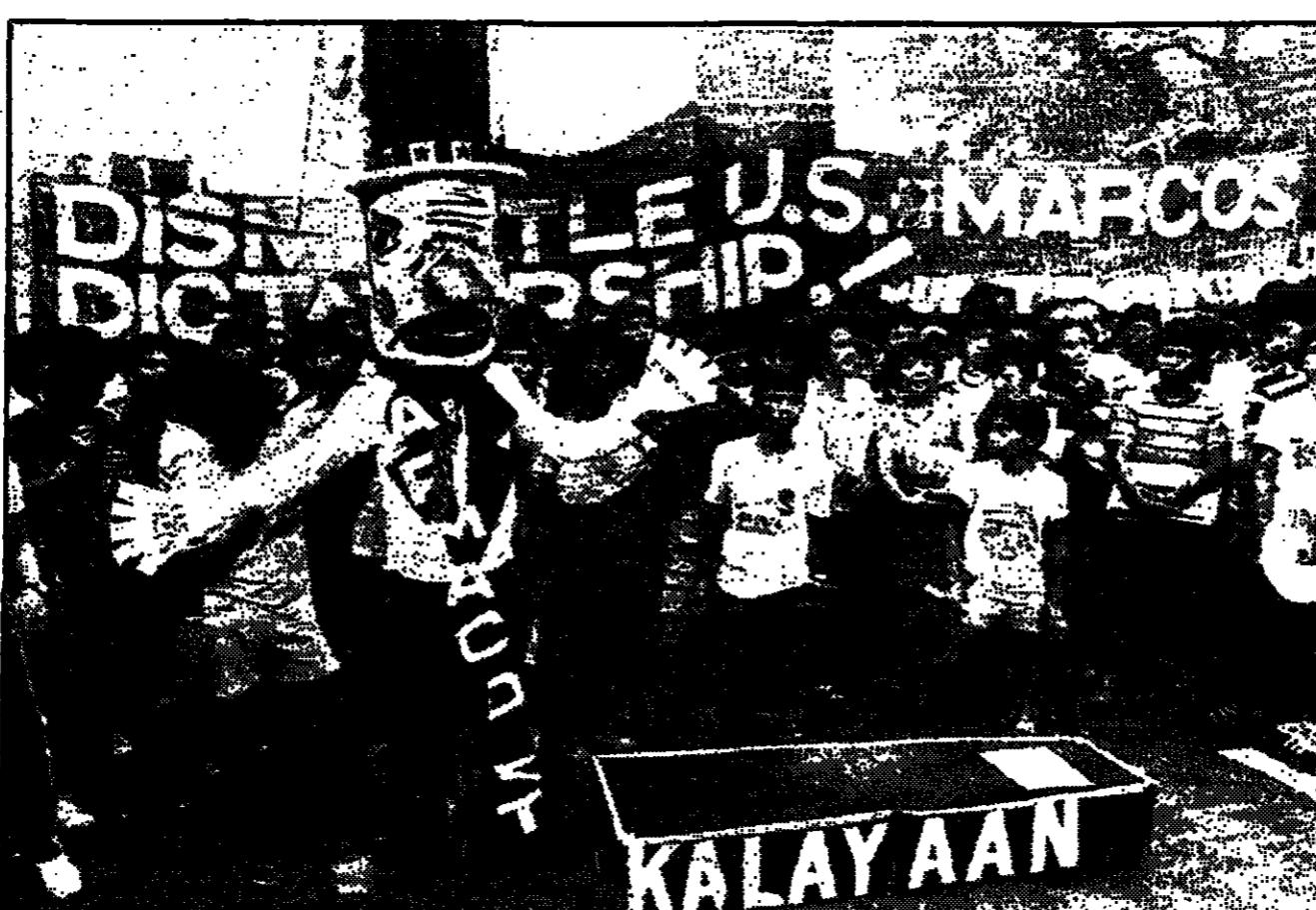
Maureen Reagan Asks Watt to Quit

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — James G. Watt's job as secretary of the interior appeared to be in peril Friday as President Ronald Reagan's daughter and a seventh Republican senator called for his resignation.

Mr. Watt raised a furor Wednesday by attempting to joke, during a speech, about the mix of members on an advisory panel, saying: "I have a black; I have a woman; two Jews and a cripple."

Maureen Reagan, recently hired as an adviser to the party and her father on women's issues, declared Friday that resignation was the only option left to Mr. Watt if he were "truly loyal to the president."



Students protesting Washington support for the Marcos government marched toward the U.S. Embassy in Manila Friday with an effigy of Uncle Sam bearing the name of the

American ambassador, Michael H. Armacost, and a coffin, marked "Kalayaan" (freedom). Police dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas before they reached the embassy.

## Manila Police Break Up Anti-U.S. Protest

By William Chapman  
*Washington Post Service*

MANILA — Displaying a tough new government policy on street protests, the police here Friday used tear gas to break up two demonstrations, one of them aimed at the U.S. Embassy.

It was the first time in the current series of protests that the authorities stepped in to quell demonstrations without first being attacked by protesters.

Last Friday, police arrested more than 20 persons in the streets not far from the presidential palace where loosely organized gangs of youths gathered to throw rocks and bottles at soldiers and policemen.

The new tactic of snuffing out protests with tear gas appeared to reflect the toughened posture of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, against whom most of the protests have been aimed since the murder of his rival, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Mr. Marcos had implicitly threatened to invoke martial law Thursday after a night of violence near his official residence and warned his political opponents not to force him to "extremes."

A late afternoon march of some 2,000 persons from the downtown university district got within 200 yards of the U.S. Embassy, which looks out over Manila Bay.

Police lobbed tear gas at the crowd and the protesters fled into a nearby entertainment district. Some in the front of the march were clubbed by police.

The students had prepared an effigy of Uncle Sam with the name

White House aide says it could be "very difficult" for Reagan to make Philippines visit. Page 3.

"Armacost" scrawled on it. Michael H. Armacost is the U.S. ambassador here.

There have been anti-American demonstrations at the embassy in the past, but this was the first since a series of major rallies began a week ago. Many leftist students and some in the political opposition criticize U.S. support for Mr. Marcos.

In another development, Cardinal Jaime Sin, archbishop of Manila, met with Mr. Marcos and again urged him to join in forming a "council of reconciliation" which would work out a plan for healing national division.

A spokesman for the cardinal, who frequently criticizes the presi-

dency's ways, said the proposal was "in a more concrete form" than when he had first proposed it last Friday.

The spokesman quoted the cardinal as saying that Mr. Marcos had promised to "take a look at it."

Earlier, police used tear gas to break up an impromptu street gathering in Makati, which is the city's main business and financial district.

The White House aide says it could be "very difficult" for Reagan to make Philippines visit. Page 3.

Anti-Marcos rallies in the financial district of Makati began a week ago and have added a new dimension to the protest movement since Mr. Aquino was shot dead at Manila's airport.

The rally there had begun within office buildings overlooking the main thoroughfare, Ayala Avenue.

Police wearing face masks appeared in pickup trucks and hurled tear gas canisters to disperse the crowd.

In neither of the two rallies had the protesters tried to assault police, unlike the major Wednesday night confrontation, which started when a group of demonstrators hurled rocks, bottles and homemade explosives at police and soldiers.

But Friday night, rocks and bottles were thrown by the unorganized gangs that gathered on street corners in the vicinity of Malacanang Palace, the official residence of Mr. Marcos.

Lines of police with shields guarded several intersections and made repeated forays to force the crowd back. They were backed up by troops, some of whom brandished automatic weapons. In previous encounters, police had initially

appeared on the streets unarmed.

Anti-Marcos rallies in the financial district of Makati began a week ago and have added a new dimension to the protest movement since Mr. Aquino was shot dead at Manila's airport.

The rallies there have included

businessmen, professional people and office workers, who had never

taken part in demonstrations before.

An attempt earlier this week by pro-Marcos enthusiasts to stage a rally failed to attract many supporters and was driven from the streets by anti-Marcos elements.

All unceasing street protests in the Philippines are forbidden, but from the time of Mr. Aquino's assassination until Friday, police had not cracked down unless they were first assaulted.

## Beirut Truce Snagged As U.S. Shells Leftists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — U.S. ships together with marines on shore shelled militia positions near Beirut Friday, and cease-fire moves, earlier reported to be nearing success, appeared to be deadlocked again.

The navy cruiser Virginia and marines at the Beirut airport opened up after the marines came under heavy fire during battles between the Lebanese Army and leftist Moslem militiamen in south Beirut.

The marines came under intense shelling later in the day, with rounds landing at the rate of one every five seconds, the state-run Beirut Radio reported.

As the battles went on, Lebanese government sources revealed that Syria had demanded last-minute changes in a draft cease-fire agreement worked out by Saudi mediators.

The latest Syrian demands were unacceptable to Lebanon, the sources said.

The Lebanese government had agreed that it should not be represented in an initial "national reconciliation committee," to be made up only of the country's warring factions, to discuss the future shape of Lebanon.

But the sources said Syria demanded Friday that the decisions of such a committee should be made binding on the Beirut government, and this was unacceptable.

The latest deadlock came as a surprise to many Lebanese officials and diplomats who had spoken earlier in the day of an imminent cease-fire, perhaps as early as Friday night.

As news of the latest deadlock spread, shells began crashing into Moslem southern suburbs and the airport.

The Marine spokesman, Major Robert Jordan, said four marines had been wounded. Military sources said the barrage was still under way after sundown.

Earlier, a Marine spokesman said the Virginia had fired one of its 5-inch guns and that the marines had used a 155mm howitzer at positions east of the airport.

It was known that the Israeli planes would be pulling their troops out of the Chouf mountains the next day and that there was a potential for serious fighting between the Lebanese Army and the Syrian-backed Druze militias, which in fact occurred.

"We told the Russians that if they became involved, as they have, the consequences could be grave for all of us," the official said. "We told them that we will not sit back and be attacked by the Syrians."

Mr. Sokolov returned to the State Department two days ago with what officials called "a totally unsatisfactory response." The Soviet government, he said, blames the United States entirely for the fight-

four French soldiers from the four-nation peace force.

It was the first time that any of the four Western nations backing the Lebanese Army had its back from the air, and the action prompted fears of a Syrian retaliation.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said he believes Syria is supplying troops as well as arms and supplies to the Druze militia. He told a group of Republican

leaders that the Syrians "are encouraging these groups and even supporting them with supplies and, we believe, sometimes manpower."

### France Defends Air Raids

France justifies its air raids behind Syrian lines as legitimate self-defense and said they had been carried out promptly and efficiently, Reuters reported from Paris.

A Ministry of External Relations

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Soviet Said to Bar Curb On Syrians in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has rejected U.S. appeal that it use its influence to restrain Syrian military involvement in Lebanon and has instead blamed the United States for the trouble in that country, administration officials said.

The Russians seem to think that an exacerbation of tensions in the Middle East would work to their benefit" following the South Korean airliner incident, a senior official said Thursday.

The administration officials disclosed the substance of a secret diplomatic exchange with Moscow over Lebanon to underscore their frustration in trying to bring about a cease-fire.

According to the officials, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, met Sept. 2 with Oleg M. Sokolov, then the chargé d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy, to urge the Russians to exercise the utmost caution in Lebanon and to use their influence on the Syrians.

It was against this background, a White House official said, that President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that the participation of the United States, Britain, France and Italy in the multinational force in Lebanon "is absolutely crucial" if the Soviet-sponsored aggression against Lebanon is to end and the diplomats have a chance to succeed.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, his aides said, has come to the conclusion that only a major show of force, although limited by congressional restraints, is needed to bring about a cease-fire in Lebanon.

U.S. officials said they were pleased by the French action Thursday in sending their aircraft against positions behind Syrian lines.

Just this past week, Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson irritated administration officials by criticizing the use of U.S. naval power.

Mr. Sokolov returned to the State Department two days ago with what officials called "a totally unsatisfactory response." The Soviet government, he said, blames the United States entirely for the fight-

## UN Official Dismisses Talk of Move

By Ari L. Goldman

*New York Times Service*

## Argentina Sets Amnesty For Army's Crimes in Suppression of Leftists

Reuters

**Buenos Aires** — Argentina's military government issued a law Friday providing amnesty for crimes committed during the security forces' suppression of leftist guerrilla movements between 1973 and last year, a government spokesman said.

Military sources and human rights organizations said the amnesty was mainly aimed at protecting members of the security forces accused of human rights abuse in the anti-guerrilla campaign, during which up to 30,000 people disappeared.

**All 112 Killed As Jet Crashes At Abu Dhabi**

The Associated Press

**ABU DHABI** — A Gulf Air Airlines Boeing 737 jet crashed near Abu Dhabi International Airport on Friday, killing all 112 passengers and crew members aboard, Gulf Air announced.

The aircraft was on a regular flight from Karachi, Pakistan, to Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, when it plunged into a mountain region 30 miles (48 kilometers) northeast of the airport.

Airport sources said the plane caught fire in flight, and one Gulf Air official in Abu Dhabi said the "airliner crashed due to an accident in midair." He did not elaborate.

A team of experts flew from Gulf Air's headquarters in Bahrain to conduct an inquiry into the crash, the company said.

One airport source said the plane apparently "ran into engine trouble shortly before landing."

He said that "contact with the plane, Flight 771 from Karachi, was suddenly interrupted about 20 minutes before it was to have landed."

The aircraft was still on fire when rescue teams reached the crash site, the same source said.

An official of the United Arab Emirates' civil defense authority said that "all passengers and crew members perished in the fire, and rescuers have been extricating incinerated bodies from the wreckage."

Gulf Air officials in Bahrain refused to specify what had caused the crash. They said no list of passengers was immediately available. [Karachi airport officials said most of the plane's passengers were Pakistanis returning to work in the Gulf region after holidays in Pakistan, Reuters reported.]

Argentina's military junta was anxious to pass the measure before elections on Oct. 30 to return the country to democracy after eight years of military rule, they added.

The text of the law published specifically excludes from the amnesty former guerrillas who are at present living abroad or in hiding within Argentina.

It also excludes prisoners with court convictions, although it mentions that the president retains full power to commute their sentences or grant pardons.

Argentina's two main political parties, the Peronists and Radicals, have already promised to repeal the amnesty law in Congress.

The Peronist presidential candidate, Italo Luder, has said the effects of the law will not be reversible and anyone taking advantage of its protection while it is on the statute book will be immune from future prosecution.

However, Raúl Alfonsín, the Radical presidential candidate, said that any law passed by a military government and not subsequently endorsed by Congress would be invalid under civilian rule.

The amnesty law is also fiercely opposed by Argentina's human rights groups, which staged a protest march Thursday in Buenos Aires.

Hebe de Bonafini, president of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, a group that has pressed the government to reveal what happened to relatives who disappeared during the repression, said: "We are going to demand that this law be declared null and void."

Human rights groups estimate that 6,000 to 30,000 people disappeared during the armed forces' anti-guerrilla campaign, which reached its height between 1976, when military rule was reimposed, and 1979.

The amnesty, officially known as "the law of national pacification," covers crimes related to the anti-guerrilla campaign between May 25, 1973, and June 17, 1982.

June 17, 1982, was the day on which the military junta headed by General Leopoldo Galtieri was dissolved following Argentina's defeat by Britain in a brief war for possession of the Falkland Islands.

In an implicit admission that the armed forces were guilty of human rights abuses, the preamble to the amnesty law says:

"It must be remembered here that the armed forces have fought for the dignity of man. However, the cruel and treacherous way in which terrorist subversion established the terms of battle might have given rise to actions in the course of combat which were incompatible with this aim."

United Press International  
A Lebanese Army soldier crouching beneath a wall damaged by artillery shelling in the town of Souk el-Gharr.

## U.S. Navy Says Its Guns Excel Those in Lebanon

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The gunnery aboard the 13 U.S. Navy ships off Lebanon is more than a match for the best artillery used by Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese Druze forces in the hills above Beirut, according to navy spokesmen.

The nine, 16-inch guns of the U.S. battleship New Jersey, due off the coast by this weekend, are the world's largest artillery pieces, firing 2,700-pound (about 1,225-kilogram) shells that can devastate an area the size of five football fields, the spokesman said Thursday.

The big guns of the World War II battleship boast a longer range, more firepower and greater accuracy than the Soviet-made 130mm howitzers that are the long-range artillery pieces used by the Syrians and their allies, they said.

And the five-inch guns carried by four other American vessels involved in the shelling around Bei-

rut fire faster and are more accurate than the 130mm, they said.

"They [the five-inchers] have a computerized control system that is accurate within 50 yards [about 45 meters]," Lieutenant Dennis Sawyer said. "We can hit what we're shooting at with relative ease."

The Syrians are not believed to possess a comparable system for their artillery, officers said.

The New Jersey's guns can fire 2,200-pound, high-explosive shells a distance of 25 miles producing craters about 50 feet wide and 20 feet deep, Lieutenant Commander Mark Neuhuis said.

"Alternatively, they have [2,700-pound] groundburst shells which can clear an area about 200 yards in diameter," he said. That is an area larger than five football fields.

President Ronald Reagan warned Wednesday that the New Jersey's big guns would be used if Syrian or Druze forces attack the U.S. fleet.

The introduction of advanced technology is one well-publicized proposal for overcoming the ser-

vice's numerical weakness. This technology would include electronic, optical, acoustic and other sensors, more accurate missiles and homing devices. The forces would operate in a computerized environment in which millions of pieces of information would be digested and distributed by computers.

The adoption of what some planers call "computer strategy"

## Stretching the Pentagon

### As Global 'Flash Points' Multiply, U.S. Considers Military High Tech

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The deployment of two Marine amphibious units to Lebanon, the phased exercises by 5,500 soldiers in Honduras, the airlift of 17,000 men to West Germany for NATO's annual maneuvers and a number of lesser operations give emphasis to an assertion the Pentagon has made for years: that, in view of the United States' global commitments, the nation's armed forces are not large enough.

The manpower problem has taken on more serious dimensions with new stress being laid on the expansion of U.S. military activity in Central America and the proposed assignment of additional troops and combat aircraft to bases in Oman, Morocco and Diego Garcia. This second step is designed to strengthen U.S. power in the Middle East with the intention of warning the Soviet Union away from any movement toward the Gulf.

The deputy secretary of defense, Paul Thayer, has decided to emphasize military power in these areas in the process of designing the 1985 military budget. Along with these recommendations went directives to the navy and air force to strengthen the security of the sea passages along which both reinforcements and vital supplies would move in time of crisis or war.

While generally applauding Mr. Thayer's proposals, ranking officers, who did not wish to be identified, said that the proposals, if met, would exacerbate the problem of finding the men and women to carry out a new and expanded strategic design that increases U.S. overseas commitments.

The U.S. inferiority in manpower is serious enough in conditions of comparative peace, military leaders say, but in "the worst case" — war with the Soviet Union — it would be disastrous.

The U.S. armed forces in uniform today number 2,116,800 members. The reserves and National Guard, when mobilized, would provide 862,600 more. The Soviet Union has 3,705,000 people under arms, plus 560,000 internal security, frontier guards and railroad and construction troops. In addition, Soviet reserves total 25 million people, of whom 5 million have served in the regular forces in the last five years.

This disparity in manpower would still exist after mobilization by both countries, which in the United States would mean the return of the draft, and the situation has stimulated debate among military planners over how the numerical inferiority can be overcome.

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vice's numerical weakness. This technology would include electronic, optical, acoustic and other sensors, more accurate missiles and homing devices. The forces would operate in a computerized environment in which millions of pieces of information would be digested and distributed by computers.

The adoption of what some planers call "computer strategy"

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Negligence Trial Ends in Seveso Case

**MONZA, Italy** (Reuters) — Five executives accused of criminal negligence in a 1976 chemical plant explosion that released toxic dioxin over the Italian countryside were awaiting the judges' verdict Friday at the close of their five-month trial.

None of the defendants, three Swiss, a German and an Italian, were present as lawyers wound up their cases in Monza's courthouse. The prosecution has asked for prison terms ranging from three and a half to six and a half years.

The disaster happened when a chemical reactor at the Seveso plant overheated and blew up on July 10, 1976, spreading dioxin over 1,800 hectares (4,500 acres). The chemical killed animals, caused acute skin ailments in people and led to the evacuation of the entire commune of Seveso.

### Talks on Hong Kong Future Adjourned

**BEIJING** (UPI) — China and Britain ended their fourth round of talks on the future of Hong Kong Friday as the British colony's currency hit an all-time low and stocks tumbled steeply in an escalating crisis of confidence.

Both sides agreed to continue negotiations Oct. 19 and 20 in Beijing but gave no comment on this week's two-day session.

Business confidence in Hong Kong has been wavering since the talks began in July and plummeted last week as the latest round of talks approached. The Hong Kong dollar dropped from \$8.26 to the U.S. dollar to \$8.80 Friday, the seventh record rate in as many days.

### Labor Delays on Shamir's Invitation

**TEL AVIV** (UPI) — The opposition Labor Party put off Friday for at least two days its decision on Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir's offer to join a national unity government.

Labor's 15-member executive committee consulted for four hours behind closed doors and then decided to call a series of meetings Sunday to make the final decision. Labor sources held out very little hope that the party would accept Mr. Shamir's invitation.

In an interview with the newspaper, Yedioth Ahronoth, Mr. Shamir, who belongs to the Likud bloc, said he intended to offer Labor a "joint action plan" in political, defense and social affairs as well as cabinet representation "commensurate with Labor's parliamentary strength."

The key posts of defense and foreign affairs are among those Labor could have in an expanded government, according to some Likud sources.

### Kohl Policy Test Seen in 2 State Votes

**FRANKFURT** (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's right-conservative coalition faces important electoral tests Sunday in balloting for the Hesse and Bremen legislatures — two states ruled by the Social Democrats since 1945. The elections will be the first since the Kohl coalition won a resounding victory in national parliamentary elections in March.

Both states are strongholds of the Social Democrats and of the Greens party, which opposes the stationing of missiles slated to start in December. If Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democrats and the moderate Free Democrats do well in the balloting, it may be seen as an endorsement of the Bonn government's pre-deployment strategy.

Unemployment, apprenticeship training programs and welfare spending are also major issues in both states. The hottest issue in the Bremen election is a plan to slash jobs at recession-plagued shipyards.

### For the Record

**MOSCOW** (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has described U.S.-Japanese naval maneuvers due to begin next week as provocative and a dangerous game near Soviet borders, according to Tass.

**Riyadh** (AP) — Saudi Arabia marked its 52d birthday Friday without the customary fanfare as the government has ordered all celebrations canceled in view of conditions of disunity and bloodshed in the Arab world.

**BONN** (Combined Dispatches) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy affirmed their support of new U.S. arms reduction proposals during talks here Friday.

### Clarification

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — An Associated Press photograph of Secretary of State George Shultz published in Friday's International Herald Tribune carried a misleading caption. The photo showed Mr. Shultz sitting next to the Marine Corps commandant, General Paul X. Kelley, at a hearing Wednesday of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. In the picture, Mr. Shultz's hands were pressed to his face.

The caption distributed with the photo by The Associated Press said: "Secretary of State George Shultz covers his face as Marine Corps commandant Gen. Paul X. Kelley refers to the troops 'who were sent to Vietnam a year ago,' and corrected himself to say 'into Lebanon' while testifying before a House Foreign Affairs Committee on the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. Kelley's misstatement caused a few gasps in the room. He called the remark a 'Freudian slip.'"

A review of videotape showed a lapse of approximately seven seconds between General Kelley's misstatement and Mr. Shultz's action. The tape showed Mr. Shultz rubbing his face in what might have been a gesture of weariness rather than the reaction to General Kelley implied in the caption.

Efforts on Thursday by The Associated Press to get from Mr. Shultz his own account of the incident were unsuccessful. His press spokesman, John Hughes, said the secretary had seen the picture and said nothing about it.

### Polish Paper Attacks Role Of the Church

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

**WARSAW** — The Roman Catholic Church in Poland has come under attack in a Communist newspaper as strains between state and church appear to be growing.

The weekly *Polityka* charged Thursday that opponents of the state were operating "in the shadow of the church" and questioned what it called a silence by the state about church activities.

It said the state should be fair toward the church and believes "but that should not mean silence in response to negative influence of the church in the past and the present deviation of religious life into church-opposition contacts."

The article was published after a complaint was made by Polish bishops Wednesday that crosses were being removed from schools and factories.

Western diplomats said the removals could indicate a new policy by the government that schoolrooms and workplaces are inappropriate places for the display of religious symbols.

The diplomats believe that the *Polityka* article followed a directive from Poland's *Politburó* to newspaper editors to step up such attacks as the party attempts to restore its authority.

*Polityka* said: "The opposition, seeing the fruitlessness of open confrontation with the authorities, changed the form of confrontation to the shadow of the church."

The newspaper added that "full neutrality" by the party "would be possible, were the activities of the church limited to clearly religious spheres."

In another attack, the weekly political magazine *Perspektywy* criticized the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, family priest of Lech Wałęsa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union, accusing him of seeking a greater political role for the church.

He lived for a while with Communist guerrillas near Guangzhou before arriving in China's wartime capital of Chungking.

After the Communists took pow-

er, he accompanied Chou on travels abroad. Mr. Qiao's first wife, Gong Fang, another disciple of Chou, headed the Foreign Ministry's Information Department for nearly 10 years.

After she died in 1970, Mr. Qiao married Miss Zhang, who had been an English-language interpreter with the first Chinese mission to the United Nations.

Mr. Qiao worked closely with Chou in developing the first contacts with the United States. He and Henry A. Kissinger drafted the Shanghai communiqué during President Richard M. Nixon's visit to China in 1972.

While foreign minister he addressed the UN General Assembly in 1976, only to return home to be replaced by Huang Hua, who stepped down as foreign minister nearly a year ago.

Barbara Mayer Wertheimer (NEW YORK) — Barbara Mayer Wertheimer, 57, an authority on the history of women in the union movement, died of cancer Tuesday in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mrs. Wertheimer was a professor at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations of Cornell University and was director of the Institute for Women and Work at Cornell.

Her best-known work was "We Were There: The Story of Working Women in America," published in 1977.

**Other deaths:**  
Tursunoy Akhmetova, 46, a member of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan, after a long illness, Izvestia said Thursday. Mrs. Akhmetova was a brigade foreman on a cotton farm in the region of Chirchik. "Until her last days, she headed the cotton-growers team," the obituary said.

(Brother) Dave Gardner, 67, the popular Southern comedian, after a heart attack on a movie set in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.



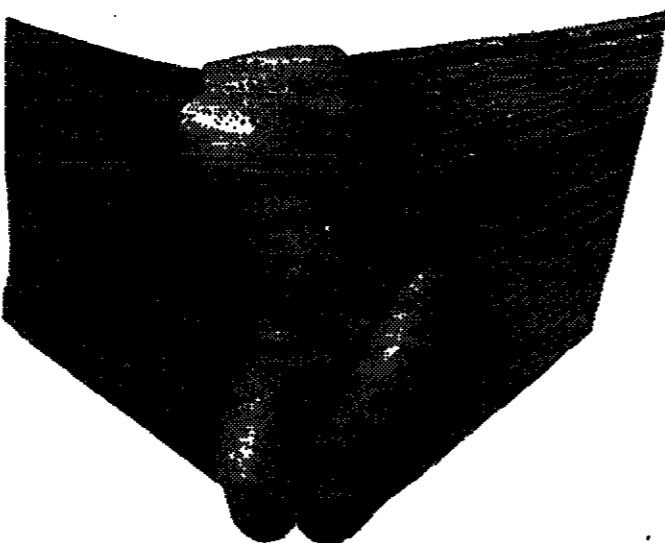
## ARTS / LEISURE

**179 Galleries Jam Art Fair in Paris**By Michael Gibson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The International Fair of Contemporary Art (FIAC) celebrated its 10th anniversary at its Friday opening in the Grand Palais as crowds of visitors struggled through the course to glimpse some of the 5,000 works brought in this year by 179 galleries. Half of the participants are French, the other half of the space being shared by entries from 18 other countries.

One hundred and twenty-five of the galleries taking part have chosen to organize one-man shows (more often than not they are, in fact, two- or three-man shows) and many of these are of excellent quality, the bulk of the show being occupied by artists of proven durability. Galleries featuring younger artists are grouped in a section called New Tendencies in the darker recesses of the building, and there is probably some sociological inference to be drawn from the fact that the majority of them are run by women: Faridah Cadot, Gillespie-Salomon-Laage, Barna (run by Ninon Robelin), Giuliana de Crescenzo, Catherine Isert or Chantal Crousel-Chisaine-Hussonet. These all offer a very mixed bag of artists, ranging from raw and funky (Liliano Castelli), minimal elegant (Richard Long), to controlled-reined (Tom Phillips).

Among about 20 new participants this year are the Parasol



Sculpture by Cornelis Zitman at FIAC fair in Paris.

cellos and even a piano — by Arman presented by the Galerie Beaubourg.

Solid work is presented by Marlborough from New York with recent paintings by Rufino Tamayo, and the Juana Mordó gallery (Madrid) with the paintings of Juan Martinez — enigmatic human figures (sometimes faceless) in a characteristic Spanish idiom.

An interesting insight into the pre-modern period of Frank Kupka is to be discovered in studies and symbols works presented by Karl Flinck, who is also showing some contemporary artists (Hélio, Aillaud).

A familiar form of extreme French purity is to be found in the paintings of Degotex (Galerie de France) while aesthetic purity coupled with painterly sensibility is represented by the selection of Jean Fournier, presenting Sam Francis, Joan Mitchell, James Bishop, Shirley Jaffé, Pierre Buraglio, Simon Hantai and Claude Viallat.

There is a surprising elegance in the paintings on tar paper by Rivarol, all inspired by the dress and attitudes of the people of Ladakh, in the foothills of the Himalayas, while those who favor a cool manner will find satisfaction in the large paintings of Peter Klasen, showing austere features of the industrial world in oppressive frankness.

Humor and derision are represented in various forms: broad and aggressive with the selection of the Nicholas Treadwell gallery from England, light and nostalgic with the papier-mâché sculptures of L.J. Chasse-Pot (Mathias Feix), French and anti-clerical with Alfred Courmes (Briance), cleric with the trompe-l'œil works of Marilyn Levine (in ceramic) and Christian Renocciat (in wood) shown by the Alain Blondel Gallery.

Finally there is also an attractive note of mystic play in the paintings of Martin Bradley (presented by Samy Kinge). Bradley who has one foot in Western culture and one in Japan and is English himself, makes refreshing pictures that have a touch of the mandala to them.

Many galleries have chosen to present a selection of their artists or a collection of rare items: this is the case with Waddington, Templon, Nanci Stern or Boulaiki, to mention but four. Overall there are perhaps no great surprises, but there is variety and quality along with the predictable percentage of trash — but that percentage is relatively low.

**Photography Section**

For the second year photography galleries are grouped together in a corner of the FIAC show, C.J. Copic reported. Their offerings range from vintage prints from the last century to young contemporary artists. Among photographs on show are works of Man Ray, Bill Brandt, Deborah Turbeville, Robert Mapplethorpe, Franco Fontana and Duane Michaels.

**Restored Roman Rooms Are Reopened by Louvre***The Associated Press*

**PARIS** — After 12 years of complex research and renovation, the Louvre Museum has now unveiled its priceless collection of Roman sculpture that visitors once could only see by torchlight.

Culture Minister Jack Lang, on hand for the long-awaited opening of rooms closed to the public since 1971, said the event marked the first phase of President François Mitterrand's ambitious project for the renovation and transformation of the entire museum.

**American Paintings: A French Connection**By William Wilson  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**BOSTON** — An art exhibition here dramatizes one of the world's longest-running affairs of the heart, the curious, fateful romance between the United States and France.

Americans persist in seeing the French as the symbol of haute culture, cuisine and couture, even though they have succumbed to fast foods, jeans and Socialism. Americans adore their snobbery, while harboring a suspicion that they are snobbish and decadent.

The French, on the other hand, love the freshness of such colloquial American art forms as jazz, comics and movies. They also did not fail to notice that the center of contemporary fine art moved from Paris to New York after World War II, so there is also admiration for U.S. avant-garde art.

But the average cultivated Frenchman remains blissfully ignorant that there was American art before Abstract Expressionism. Until recently, Americans tended to view their pictorial heritage as a sincere but awkward legacy that could not quite hold up its canvas in civilized company.

An exhibition organized by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts curator, C.J. Stubbins Jr., is certain to go some way in dispelling both of these stereotypes. Titled "A New World: Masterpieces of American Painting, 1760-1910," it was put together at the suggestion of Paris's Louvre with a \$1-million grant from United Technologies Corp., said to be the biggest chunk of corporate funding ever accorded an American show. Its 110 works remain in Boston to Nov. 13, then move on to the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, from Dec. 7 to Feb. 12, 1984, and to Paris's Grand Palais from March 16 to June 11.

This is a visual spectacular worth going considerably out of one's way to see. For the French, it will be the first opportunity to scan Yankee art since a big Museum of Modern Art show in 1938. It also offers a chance to see more American superstar paintings in one place than likely to be afforded again for some time.

The most jaded cynic is going to have a hard time disparaging an ensemble that includes John Singleton Copley's "Watson and the Shark," Gilbert Stuart's best-known images of George and Martha Washington, John Vanderlyn's "Ariadne Asleep on the Island of Naxos," Asher B. Durand's "Kinder Spirits," George Caleb Bingham's "Boatmen on the Missouri,"

Winslow Homer's "Snap the Whip," the painting known as "Whistler's Mother," John Singer Sargent's "Madame X" and Thomas Eakins's "The Gross Clinic" — to mention just a few.

"Well," says the connoisseur one-upman, "what about Charles Wilson Peale's 'Staircase Group' and Frederic Edwin Church's astonishing 'The Iceberg'?" As a matter of fact, those pictures will join the exhibition in Paris.

The compendium has such panoramic sweep that it is hard to say just what it is about. Since it is directed partly to a French audience, it naturally addresses the question of why, after all this time, the art of the United States's "old masters" remains a blank space on the French cultural map.

As the cradle of a great tradition of visual art since the 17th century, France is understandably proud of the native vintage. If the French have been a trifle myopic while admiring their own image in the mirror, that is forgivable. And if by the remotest chance one found a few useful ideas in the rude painting of some Colonial idiot savant, why admit it?

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**The Art Market: Will Taubman's Bid for Sotheby's Change Auction Outlook?**

By Sarah Melikian  
*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — It seems likely that Sotheby's will shortly be changing hands. A. Alfred Taubman, who built a fortune as an architect-developer and has been termed one of the 10 richest men in the United States, should sooner or later be in control.

On Tuesday he paid £24 million (\$36 million) for the shares acquired by two American businessmen, Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid, leaving them with a comfortable £6-million profit. Taubman now holds 40 percent of the shares and, having formally launched his £87.2-million bid on Monday, he hopes to achieve his aim within three to six weeks. If he does, the most fascinating experience in the history of the art market will be under way. For the first time, a businessman — a supremely skilled one — will be confronted with the reality of a field where few rules of business apply, as they are understood in finance, commerce, and industry.

It is clearly not in Taubman's character to sit back and watch. At a press conference that amounted to the anticipated launching of Sotheby's as envisaged by him, it was announced that Taubman would be the chairman and chief executive of the group. In answer to a question from the floor, he mentioned that he would not be involved in the day-to-day conduct of the business. But the naming of David Ward, a longtime associate, who happens to be his accountant, as the new managing director and chief operating officer if the bid succeeds leaves no doubt that Taubman will steer the ship.

Taubman repeatedly referred to himself, during an interview, as an investor. When asked to assess the value of the company he was acquiring, his answer was that it did not make much sense to quote a figure now. "If I tell you it is worth \$130 million [the equivalent of the £87.2-million bid], I don't include its potential value. . . . As an investor, I always think of a company's value as projected in the future." What kind of a future?

The American businessman is properly represented in Sotheby's collection, which includes Paul Cézanne, Gustave Courbet, Claude Monet, and others. "A lot of our clients are Americans," he says. "They will be supportive of the auction house's main business."

United Press International  
A. Alfred Taubman

Taubman, being, in every case, the managing partner. The company acts as general adviser to the partnership, providing management, financing, leasing, and offering merchandising and inventory control.

There is a parallel with Sotheby's projected structure. Here too, Taubman will be the chairman and have partners who will be holding a much smaller, if undisclosed, percentage of the shares. Henry Ford II is to be vice president.

David Ward, the prospective managing director, will be moving to London with his family. But that was inevitable given the size of the operation and the fact, recognized by Taubman, that London is a crucial auction center. It will in no way lessen the tight control that Taubman likes to keep on his ventures.

In recent years, two significant additions have been made to Taubman's empire. One was the acquisition in January 1982 of AOW Restaurants Inc. through the Taubman Investment Co. It carries on a restaurant franchising operation with more than 700 franchises in the United States and throughout the Pacific.

The other is a football club that came into being in two stages. First, Taubman played a key role in the creation of the United States Football League two years ago. Soon after, he acquired the franchise for Michigan and last year he formed the Michigan Panthers Football Club Inc. In both cases, the chairman and main shareholder is Alfred Taubman.

At that point he did, however, offer some revealing views. "As an investor I think Sotheby's has in essence what I look for in any company. . . . It is unique, a great name. It deals with products that are unique in themselves. It is a company that is difficult — for practical purposes, impossible — to duplicate." In short, it has glamour. Since a man of Taubman's stature cannot add a great deal more to the prestige of his remarkable career has already won him, the attraction of Sotheby's glamour can only be its potential usefulness to some business purpose. Taubman's record points to probable lines of action.

Born in Michigan in 1925 and educated at the University of Michigan school of architecture and Lawrence Institute of Technology, Taubman was 26 when he founded the Taubman Co., of which he still is the chairman of the board, chief executive officer, and the major shareholder. Originally, the company, based in Troy, Michigan, specialized in planning, designing and building retail stores and local shopping centers in suburban locations. There are 20 of them, each owned by a separate partnership.

There is a pattern to his acquisitions, and since the first stage in the Sotheby's takeover campaign led by the architect-businessman does not deviate from it, it is tempting to infer that here too the franchise technique might eventually be applied.

Selling commercial products, an eventuality that Sotheby's staff appeared to be greatly dreading while Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid were making their bid, is not the only possibility. The emergence of sister companies called, say, Sotheby's Burgers Inc. or Sotheby's Tiny Toys, seems remote. But one could conceive of franchising the

auction technique itself. Where local branches are too small — and therefore too costly — for Sotheby's complex machinery to apply efficiently, franchising could be the answer. Taubman at one point said he would never attempt to gain control of Christie's, should the opportunity arise, and that he did not want a monopoly. But since finding goods for sale now is the top priority of all auctioneers, particularly in quality goods, franchising could be a way of stymieing the competition while indirectly controlling some areas.

A general shake-up is not likely in the immediate future. Both Taubman and Ward displayed great caution, even wariness. The auction side of the business will not change. Taubman said Julian Thompson would continue in his post as chairman of Sotheby's U.K. and Sotheby's International. The first task will be to remedy some of the more obvious shortcomings of Sotheby's — the infighting, the lack of coordination between the New York and London branches. But they do not intend to weld them into a single unit.

A more aggressive Sotheby's is sure to emerge. It need this revitalizing shot. Christie's has been making deep inroads into its territory. It has just been announced that 41 Impressionist and modern

works of art from the collection of Paul Mellon will be sold by them in New York on Nov. 15. Three years ago they would have gone to Sotheby's. At the press conference Taubman pleasantly mentioned that he knew "some people" who collect. He hoped he would persuade them to sell through Sotheby's "the finest auction house in the world."

All the makings of a worldwide auctioneering match are there. It will be fantastic for the spectators, but perhaps not such a pleasant experience for the contestants.

**Gloria Swanson Items Sold**

More than 400 bidders and on-

lookers packed the William Doyle Gallery for an auction of items from the estate of Gloria Swanson. The Associated Press reported. More than \$103,000 was taken in; the gallery had expected the auction to bring \$58,000.

The 375 items included six decades worth of clothing. A lace scarf dotted with small gold sequins, worn by the actress in the film "Sunset Boulevard," fetched the highest bid, \$8,000. It had been expected to fetch between \$300 and \$500. The actress' Fifth Avenue apartment also was for sale; the asking price — \$1.2 million. There were no immediate takers.

**New Getty Museum Set**

By Judith Michaelson  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

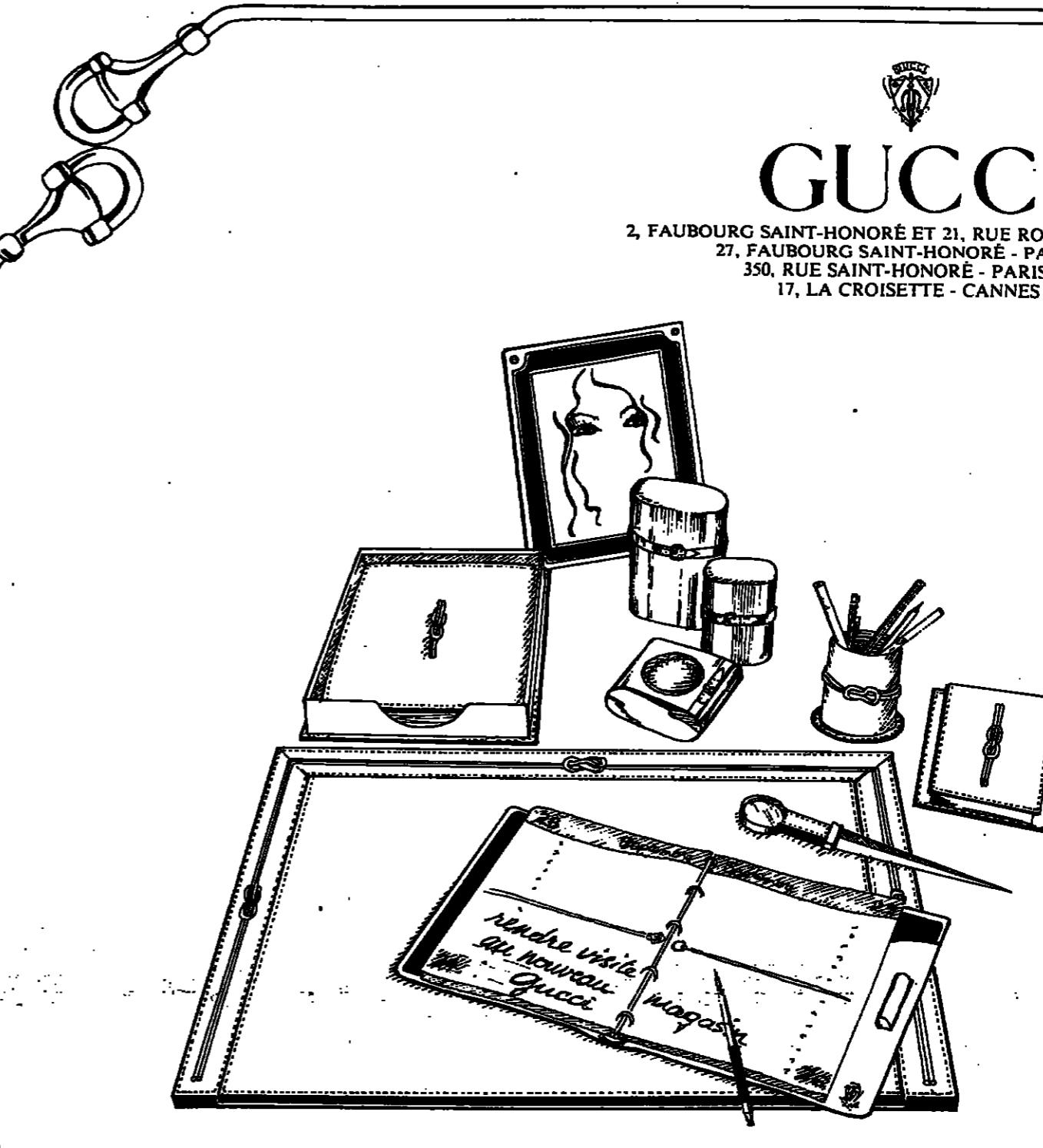
**LOS ANGELES** — A major new museum, part of a \$100-million fine arts center, will be built on a hilltop in the Brentwood area of Los Angeles, the J. Paul Getty Trust has announced.

The complex, which will include a second Getty Museum, a Center for the History of Art and the Humanities, and a Conservation Institute, will occupy a 162-acre site that lies on the west side of the city.

Harold M. Williams, president of the Getty Trust, said that the new center should be completed by the end of 1987. Construction is expected to begin in January 1986.

The Getty Trust, an operating foundation endowed by the late oil billionaire, is required by federal tax laws to spend 4.25 percent of the current market value of the original \$1.4 billion endowment. The endowment is now worth \$1.6 billion, meaning that the yearly amount to be spent exceeds \$60 million.

He said that the original Getty Museum, housed in a classical villa in suburban Malibu, will become a center for art and antiquities and that the Western Europe paintings, the major French decorative arts and the manuscript collection will all be moved to the new site.



J. &amp; M. Weber

**Robert Wilson's 'warS': Olympic-Scale Opera**

(Continued from Back Page)



Robert Wilson

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from cafés and garages to state-supported institutions in Germany to the national theater in Warsaw. Internationalism has become a part of our vocabulary, a way of thinking and working. I am American, and my work is therefore "American," but I don't consider myself really as a citizen of one country, but more a world citizen. Consequently, my works are made for people of different backgrounds, cultures and interests and they have been widely seen and responded to by many different publics. That's what 'the CIVIL warS' is all about: many cultures and peoples together. And doing this work now, today, for the Olympic Games is, I think, a logical step."

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Reagan's Manila Visit

### Good Reasons to Cancel

The bells in Manila no longer toll for Benigno Aquino Jr., the opposition leader treacherously slain a month ago. They toll now for the erratic and arrogant Marcos dictatorship.

President Ferdinand Marcos may still cling to power with the familiar weapons of a floundering tyranny — clubs and tear gas, bluster and blackmail. But whatever moral authority or legitimacy he had, expired with the still unexplained death of his leading rival.

The rioting against the House of Representatives also poses a question for President Reagan: Why does he keep Manila on his November itinerary? The sooner he cancels the better.

The Philippines' president insists brazenly that a cancellation would show that America does not consider his country important. He says it would revive political opposition to two vital U.S. bases and make it difficult for him to honor their new five-year lease, for which he will get \$900 million in security assistance.

True, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base are worth a lot. But Mr. Reagan's stop-over in Manila would associate the U.S. military presence with a crumbling dictatorship. What would most prejudice those bases is letting Mr. Marcos turn the leasing deal into an endorsement of his regime. Nor could Mr. Reagan visit Manila now without remarking on the mysterious killing of Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Marcos has yet to reconcile his warnings of death threats to his rival with Mr. Aquino's murder while in the care of his security forces at Manila airport. His regime has yet to explain how the alleged gunman, identified as one Rolando Galman, turned up without papers at the fatal gangway. Nor has it named the commander of the three soldiers who led Mr. Aquino to his death and may have killed Mr. Galman.

The panel that is supposed to investigate the killing comprises Marcos loyalists; three eminent independent figures refused to serve.

Mr. Marcos confounds that this shameful assassination was a communist plot; but he also had accused Mr. Aquino of being a communist who inspired the demonstrations against him. It is revulsion at a gangster killing, disbelief of anything he says, and weariness with a regime that has lawlessly prolonged its tenure.

If Mr. Marcos were manifestly in control, then a hard-boiled reckoning of security interests might justify the reward of a Reagan visit. But his tenure is as uncertain as any security assurances he offers. National interest and decency argue for Mr. Reagan's staying away.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Opinion

#### Philippine Contradictions

President Marcos says it would be an "unthinkable" snub that would jeopardize American military base rights in the Philippines if Mr. Reagan doesn't come to Manila. Is there an unmistakable scent of blackmail in this warning? You bet there is, and shame on Washington if it pretends otherwise.

Officially, the Reagan administration maintains that it is keeping an open mind on the Aquino murder. It does not know for a fact that there was some level of government involvement in the killing, and so it says it won't leap to any conclusion. The trouble with this recourse to agnosticism is, of course, that the full truth about how Aquino came to die probably will never be known. In the meantime, the U.S. government is still obliged to make the judgments that precede policy decisions and actions. Those judgments can only be made on the basis of available evidence.

And the official story from Manila on the killing is as full of contradictions, misdeeds and discrepancies as the story from Moscow has been on the shooting down of KAL Flight 7. The question for Mr. Reagan is not whether to snub Mr. Marcos by avoiding Manila, but whether to give implicit endorsement to what his regime stands for by visiting there.

—The Los Angeles Times.

#### The Japanese Response

In the last 15 years, the Soviet Union has increased its military presence on Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands and the Kamchatka Peninsula many times over. Its forces there now include a massive warning system and 40 percent of its intercontinental missiles. All of this is happening just off the coast of Japan. It is not surprising that Japan, whose military potential is small compared to its economic strength, should be anxiously watching developments.

—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Japan, with the United States, was the first nation to charge that the Soviet Union had shot down a civilian 747 jumbo jet. Japan monitored — and then released — the damning comments of Soviet fighter pilots. Japan

—The Times (London).

#### FROM OUR SEPT. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: Toward U.S.-Chinese Alliance?**  
WASHINGTON — President Theodore Roosevelt will officially take up the question of a special arbitration agreement between the United States and China within the next few days. It has become known that all the data bearing on the alliance proposal have been forwarded to officials of the State Department. The arguments favoring an alliance, which have been advanced by diplomats, as well as the reasons offered by persons less able to judge the situation, have been carefully preserved and may be gone over in case China makes any official proposal for an alliance. It is noted that when the question of a special arbitration treaty between China and the United States came up, Chinese statesmen were the first to suggest an agreement.

**1933: The Geneva Arms Talks**  
GENEVA — Statesmen from the capitals of the world are arriving here. The 14th assembly of the League of Nations opens Monday, and three weeks later the Disarmament Conference begins what may be its final and decisive deliberations. Delegates already here generally say that the alternative to the success of the conference is war. Since last year's assembly, Japan has quit the League. Hitler has come to power and the world depression has remained unchecked. China intends to raise the Japanese question. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda and newly appointed delegate to the Disarmament Conference, is flying from Frankfurt. His special mission, it is believed, is to test the present solidarity of Germany's wartime foes.

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## U.S. Needs a Cogent Lebanon Policy — Now

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The decision to compromise on sidestepping the constitutional issue of the War Powers Resolution as it applies to Lebanon was helpful. A confrontation inside Washington in the midst of battle would have blocked what chances there may be for devising a policy.

But agreement among the countries that sent the multinational force to Beirut is shredding. The 1,200 U.S. marines compose a quarter of the force. There are 2,000 French troops, who have suffered more casualties than the Americans, 1,500 Italians and 97 Britons, doing logistics.

There never was much coordination. This did not matter terribly when the units were simply holding uncontested positions. Now that the mission is shifting to try to save President Amin Gemayel and his fledgling Lebanese Army, it makes a huge difference.

If the bickering among allies is not resolved, the United States — Congress as well as the White House — may be faced with the choice of taking over the whole operation, which would require a huge Marine reinforcement, or admitting impotence. The crux of the problem is that the allies cannot impose a settlement by force on Lebanon and they have no concerted idea of how to seek a political settlement.

Italy's new prime minister, Bettino Craxi, is eager to assert himself as a well-meaning mediator. He has not gotten anywhere.

France and the United States are near loggerheads once again. The French have suggested that a United Nations force be organized. Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations, angered Washington by warning against polarizing the war between the "Russian-Syrians and the American-Israelis."

"France is not in the same gear as the U.S.," he said. This was a roundabout way of saying there

will not be even a temporary solution without recognizing that Syria, with Soviet support, has regained a trump hand. An UN force could not help, except to adorn an armistice if one could ever be made. But the suggestion implies that Soviet as well as Syrian cooperation is needed and is not likely to be obtained by American threats to broaden the war.

That is just what the Syrians and the PLO are seeking. Is Mr. Reagan waving a carrot or a stick? Irony is too easy. Too many people are dying, too much of the future is at issue to fret about bumbling words.

There have been some subtle hints that Syria would like better relations with the United States, but on condition its local primacy is recognized. The price is not evident. It may be an acknowledged right of influence in Lebanon, reduced support for its enemy Iraq, return of the Golan Heights. It may be much too high.

The only way to find out is to be prepared for long and intricate negotiations and to say so as an inducement for a cease-fire. Saudi money and U.S. guns can't put Lebanon back together.

To set the end of foreign intervention as the goal in Lebanon is worse than hypocrisy, it is anti-history. Jonathan Randall's recent book on the country, called "Going All the Way," should be required reading for Washington policy-makers. It deals primarily with Christians and Israelis. But the deviousness and miscalculation is also a mirror image of Lebanese Moslem-Palestinian-Syrian convulsions.

It makes clear that nobody in the elaborate game is strong enough to impose a definitive solution, while none of the major players is weak enough to endure submission.

The United States needs a policy acknowledging the need for accommodation both inside and outside Lebanon. Then an allied policy could be possible, and only then might a way be found to start backing out of the bloody, dangerous ordeal.

The New York Times

## Flight 7, The MX, Nicaragua

By Tom Wicker

**N**EW YORK — President Reagan has thoughtlessly endorsed the suggestion that United Nations delegates who think the United States may have failed its host-country obligations should get out. The idea, he said, would have "the hearty approval of most people in America."

He may well be right about that — and indeed, the Senate has shown that it agrees — but Mr. Reagan is not "most people." He is the president of the United States, and he was not elected to bend and sway before every transient emotional bring upon which large numbers of Americans might embark. He should not continue to lead the pack in its fist-shaking mood over the shooting down of Korean Air Lines Flight 7.

That goes for governors, too, particularly for normally sensible men like Mario Cuomo of New York and Thomas Kean of New Jersey. They succeeded only in heating up U.S.-Soviet namecalling and in setting off the needless UN controversy by closing their states' civilian airports to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. He then quite predictably canceled an appearance at the General Assembly.

Security concerns and the protests of airport ground personnel no doubt were real; but governors are supposed to deal with such problems, not abdicate them. The White House and State Department appear to have welcomed the instruction of Mr. Cuomo and Mr. Kean — and never mind treaty and host obligations, state government meddling in foreign affairs, or the real and continuing interests of the United States as a responsible world leader.

What does matter is whether major national decisions, affecting not only Soviet-American relations but the wider prospects for peace and stability, are going to be made hastily and irresponsibly, as a sop to the anger, revisionism and fear aroused by the shooting down of Flight 7. Mr. Reagan is coming close to inflaming such passions to promote

his military programs, and Congress appears all too unwillingly willing to give him his way.

Does it really make any sense, for example, for the president to claim that the airliner's destruction demonstrates the need for the MX missile? Aside from that weapon's virtues or defects, 100 of them in American silos on Sept. 1 would not have kept the Russians from shooting down Flight 7; nor would their absence in the future encourage the Russians to do it again; and if they ever do, the president in office then is no more likely than Mr. Reagan was to go to war — particularly with a nuclear strike that could only provoke a nuclear response.

Similarly, the lawless Soviet attack on Flight 7 gives the United States no justification whatever for financing and supporting a lawless attack on Nicaragua; if there is such a justification, it is only Mao's dictum that power comes out of the barrel of a gun. As for Mr. Reagan's contention that the shooting down of the airliner proves that the nation must be strong, the paper answer is that the United States is strong; the Pentagon budget debate

is about how much stronger it needs to be — a question to which the fate of Flight 7 has little relevance.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee already has rejected both a nuclear freeze resolution and the so-called "build-down" proposal (under which old nuclear weapons would be destroyed if new ones were deployed). This may not have resulted directly from the airliner incident, but Flight 7 emotionalism clearly did not help, and will not when these issues reach the Senate floor.

Conservative critics say Mr. Reagan should have taken sterner measures against the Russians — curtailing credits, forcing Poland into default, imposing trade restrictions, and the like. Such retaliation, however ineffective or self-defeating, would at least have been relevant.

But building the MX, overthrowing the Sandinists in Nicaragua, more big military-spending increases, the nuclear freeze all ought to stand or fall on their own merits, not because of overwrought reaction to the Soviets' stupidly brutal destruction of Flight 7.

The New York Times

## Embattled IMF Prepares Its State-of-the-Crisis Session

By Hobart Rowen

**W**Ashington — The Treasury chiefs and central bankers of nearly 150 nations are gathering here for another annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. But the candid ones among them admit they do not have any sure answers to the world financial problems, especially an overhanging Third World debt of \$600 billion to \$700 billion.

The mood of imminent disaster palpable at last year's joint session in Toronto has subsided. "But the debt crisis is not over," said an influential European central banker. "There is great instability still, and great dangers."

A key question facing the IMF and the World Bank is whether last year's emergency response to the Third World debt crisis can be converted, through conventional approaches, into something more permanent or perhaps dramatic new steps will be needed to prevent a collapse of the international monetary system.

There will not be any definitive answers to this question at the meeting, although the talk in the hotel corridors and at the receptions here will focus on little else.

As might be expected, the international "establishment," led by the IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosière, and the World Bank president, A.W. Clausen, argues that the situation is manageable when taken one case at a time.

But both Mr. de Larosière and Mr. Clausen have their hands out for more money (lots of it) that they can lead to the debt-burdened nations of the Third World.

The liquidity crisis for the IMF has become so intense that Mr. de Larosière has told the executive board that for the first time, the IMF would have to cut off new negotiations for emergency loans to needy countries.

He acted to conserve the fund's shrinking resources, after his summer-long efforts to persuade the European nations and Saudi Arabia to provide a \$6-billion stop-gap loan fell through. Absent some miracle, Mr.

Larosière intends as soon as the annual meetings are concluded to start a process of cutting back on \$2.7 billion worth of loans that had been nearing completion.

Meanwhile, the rich donor-nations are dragging their heels. The unspoken feeling among the richer governments is that a little bit of austerity would be a good thing for the IMF, for borrowers, and for the banks who seduced poor countries with overgenerous loans.

Supporting this notion is the fact that the world is cautiously emerging from recession. Inflation and interest rates (although not real interest rates) have come down, and world oil prices, which helped touch off the crisis, have receded from their peaks.

The IMF says real growth will run about 3 percent in the world economy from now through 1985. This is nothing to rave about, but represents a bare minimum needed for major Third World countries. That

will provide enough financing to get the world back on its feet, or whether radical reform measures should be followed.

Most of these schemes involve creation of a new agency to buy up the Third World debt, held by banks, at a discount. The banks would thus take a sizable loss. But the new agency, as creditor for the borrowing countries, could afford to reduce the interest burden and give them more time to pay off the debt. A new Brookings Institution report argues cogently that some system has to be established to prevent banks from getting overcommitted and borrowers from being too greedy.

Mr. de Larosière and Mr. Clausen will insist that the IMF, the World Bank and the major governments demonstrated last year that they had the capacity and the ingenuity to deal with the debt crisis.

"The foundations for a successful resolution of the debt problem have been laid," said Mr. de Larosière, while adding, "So far, we have been buying time."

The Washington Post

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Striving for Peace

Regarding "High Time to Reverse Gears" (IHT, Sept. 19):

Stanley Hoffman refers to Maurice Couve de Murville's comment that "If one doesn't want war, one must strive for peace." Does he remember that Mr. Couve de Murville was prime minister when Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia?

PATRICK MARTIN, Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, France.

De Gaulle, Mr. Couve de Murville, and the foreign minister at the time, Michel Debre, refused to change their policy toward the Soviet Union, based on three words: "Défense, Entente, Coopération."

Yes, Mr. Couve de Murville had striven for peace but the West sacrificed a country that wanted to restore democracy. Will the shooting down of the Korean airliner also be considered as a regrettable incident?

E. ALEXANDROV, London.

### A Modern 'J'accuse'

I accuse the Syrian leaders who, for years, have undermined Lebanon's attempts to recover its independence, its unity and its democratic regime.

I accuse the Soviet leaders who have put a large arsenal at Damascus' disposal, with Lebanon — as its first victim.

I accuse the Palestinians who have returned to Lebanon, with Syrian encouragement, to fight the Lebanese in the Chouf and elsewhere.

I accuse Walid Jumblat's Druze militia, sustained by Syrian and Palestinian support, of blindly shelling the area around Beirut,







## Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. PE % Close  
Low Stock Div. Yld. PE % Close  
Out. Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

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## ACROSS

1 Feast at Waikiki  
5 Cook on a grill  
10 Florida city  
15 Portmanian word  
19 Elec. units  
20 Nancy's friend in comics  
21 Italian "Cleopatra":  
1964  
22 Waiting for Leigh and Gable  
23 Charles Boyer: 1938  
25 Clint Eastwood:  
1971  
27 Film 45 Down, Star film:  
1957  
28 Always  
29 Surgical instrument  
31 Plant of the parley family  
32 Enthusiastic  
34 Lamb  
35 Like some screens  
36 Soviet news service  
37 Think  
39 Lamb stew  
42 Bearded, as  
43 Biscuit  
44 Piquant

46 Market of films  
47 Mount climbed by Moses  
48 Robert Duvall: 1972  
50 V.P.'s boss!  
51 "Love You"  
52 G.I. on French leave  
54 Looked cheerful  
55 Developed motion-picture film  
56 Most vaporous Sheep pens  
59 — vivre  
61 Like some R-rated films  
62 Loss of breath  
64 Tape erasures  
65 —  
68 Received of "Citizen Kane"  
69 Guess at the club  
74 "New York"  
75 Ravel hit  
77 "Romany's"  
78 Prefix with spor or sphere  
79 Field mouse  
80 Cary Grant:  
1946  
82 Bell (Emily Bronte)

118 Therabursts

## ACROSS

84 "Knots Rocks, American"  
85 Fashion-show attendee  
86 Jacks of clubs  
87 Barbara Streisand: 1969  
88 Like a Wedding cake  
90 Follower of knock or weak  
92 Curved arch  
93 Bad guys in W.W. II films  
94 Allot  
97 Deep void  
98 Provide  
101 Mail  
102 Chemical suffix  
103 Belgian  
106 Gert Frobe: 1964  
108 Received Russell: 1988  
111 Kind of crab  
112 Movie star Redford film, with "The"  
113 Meetings  
114 Syria, once  
115 Compound  
116 Souffle  
117 Notched, es a leaf  
118 Therabursts

## DOWN

1 Arctic command  
2 Swedish port  
3 Betty Davis: 1961  
4 Kind of tax  
5 Musical note  
6 Doc Holliday: 1939  
7 Swan genus  
8 Type  
9 Country  
10 Silent film, e.g.  
11 Spirals  
12 Word on a Montreal stop sign  
13 Baltic citizen  
14 Some of a sum  
15 — (right to be heard)

16 Greer Garson: 1943  
17 Stowe's "The Pearl of Island"  
18 Marvin of recording fame  
24 Ray Danton: 1960  
26 Glorious Bob Hope: 1951  
33 On the Celebes  
34 Contract proposals  
35 G.I. Janes of W.W. II  
36 Jackie Coogan: 1922  
38 Strips

39 Colored 40 Upright  
41 Art appreciation  
42 Kin of dabbots  
44 Of a Frankish people  
45 "Peyton Place"  
48 See 37 Actress  
50 Polyester  
53 Lit., e.g.  
55 Gene Hackman  
57 Nimble  
58 More up in the

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40 Upright  
41 Art appreciation  
42 Kin of dabbots  
44 Of a Frankish people  
45 "Peyton Place"  
48 See 37 Actress  
50 Polyester  
53 Lit., e.g.  
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58 More up in the

## ACROSS

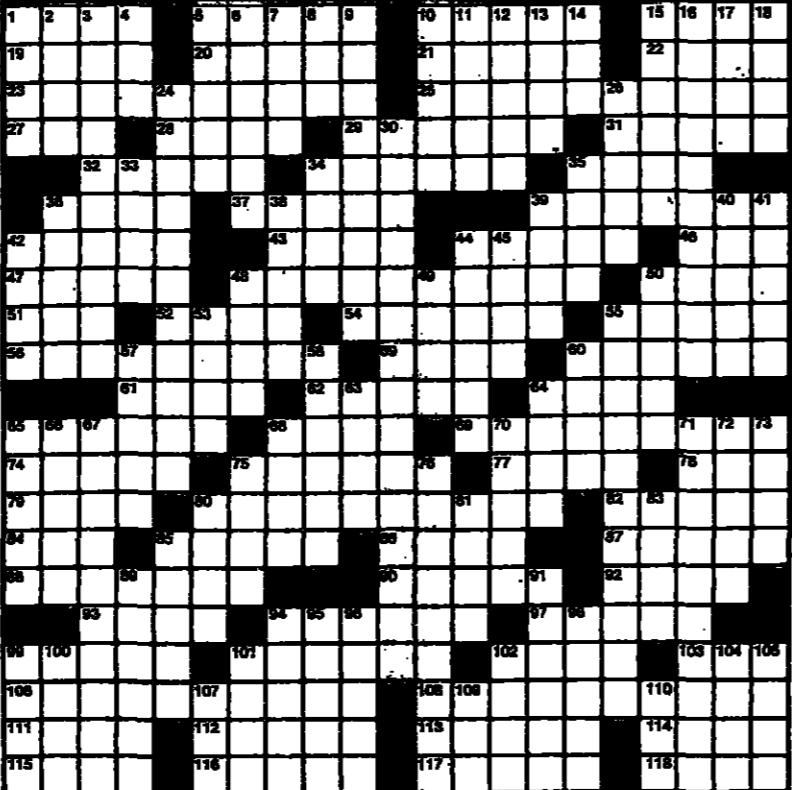
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57 Nimble  
58 More up in the

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Role 'Em! By A. J. Santora



DOWN  
66 Door-frame piece  
72 Banishment 1934  
73 Coop sound 49 Growl  
75 Hopalong Cassidy: 1933  
76 Soft drink 88 What directors give  
77 Shelly Winters: 1964  
78 Fish ext're  
79 Like Aruckie 71 Jane Russell: 1951  
80 Cary Grant: 1946  
81 Agendas, etc.  
82 Film shot  
83 Bad guys in W.W. II films  
84 Like a Wedding cake  
85 Fashion-show attendee  
86 Jacks of clubs  
87 Barbara Streisand: 1969  
88 Like a Wedding cake  
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## PEANUTS

SO HERE I AM LYING IN BED AT THE "SLEEP DISORDERS CENTER" WITH WAKES ALL OVER MY HEAD...

I WONDER IF THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG WITH ME. I WONDER IF I'M GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT...

I WONDER WHAT SNOOPY IS THINKING...

WHEN DO WE EAT?

## BLONDIE

JEANNE HILLBURN INVITED US OVER FOR DINNER TONIGHT

BUT I CAN'T STAND HER COOKING!

WHAT COULD YOU POSSIBLY LIKE ABOUT HER COOKING?

THE FACT I DON'T HAVE TO DO IT!

I'M IN! THE GENERAL GAVE ME A CIGAR!

BOY, IF HE GIVES YOU A CIGAR, THAT MEANS YOU'RE IN!

UP!

HE'S OUT!

## BEETLE BAILEY

DON'T BE TOO EAGER, SON. MAKE YOUR MOVE ABOUT TEN MINUTES BEFORE CLOSIN' TIME

THAT WAY, YOU'LL ONLY HAVE TO BUY HER ONE DRINK

THANKS, ANDY. I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT

THAT'S ALL RIGHT, LAD. YOUR TURN, I BELIEVE

## ANDY CAPP

DR. MORGAN WILL BE IN ABOUT NOON TO CHECK HER UP. WE DON'T THINK THERE'S ANYTHING PHYSICALLY WRONG!

IF THAT'S THE WHY DON'T YOU WAIT CASE, I'LL GET UNTIL AFTER THE DOCTOR HAS SEEN HER, MRS. TANDEM?

SHUT UP, AND HANG IT OUT ON THE LINE!

## WIZARD OF ID

THE ROYAL WASHWOMAN, SIRE!

YOU WANT ME TO SHRINK UP ALL THIS STUFF?

WHAT FOR?

IT'S THREE SIZES TOO BIG

## REX MORGAN

I DON'T UNDERSTAND. WHAT DOES DENISE FEEL WEAK? WHAT'S WRONG WITH HER?

DR. MORGAN WILL BE IN ABOUT NOON TO CHECK HER UP. WE DON'T THINK THERE'S ANYTHING PHYSICALLY WRONG!

IF THAT'S THE WHY DON'T YOU WAIT CASE, I'LL GET UNTIL AFTER THE DOCTOR HAS SEEN HER, MRS. TANDEM?

YOU LET ME HANDLE HER, NURSE.

## GARFIELD

GET ON YOUR MARK, GET SET...

JOG!

THE SPIRIT IS WILLING, BUT THE FLESH IS WEAK

## Dennis the Menace

ARE YOU SURE THIS STUFF IS HEALTHY TO EAT?

IT TASTES PRETTY GOOD.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

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DENNIS THE MENACE

## SPORTS

*Out on the Sound, It All Comes Down to One Race*By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

**NEXTPORT,** Rhode Island — In the morning, two men in crew-neck sweaters were leaping against a marine art store only a block from where the America's Cup yachts are docked.

"Are you going to watch the cup race?" one asked.

"No," the other said. "I really don't care."

Until now, millions of Americans probably didn't care either. But on Saturday that casual Newport citizen will care, and so will many Americans who think a tack is something you hammer into wood. On Saturday, out on Rhode Island Sound, the America's Cup will go to the winner of a decisive seventh race between Liberty, suddenly the embarrassed defender, and Australia II, the controversial challenger, which won Thursday's sixth race by 3 minutes, 25 seconds. In yachting, that time is comparable to Nebraska's 84-13 rout of Minnesota last week in college football.

The final race was to have been held Friday, but the Australians asked for a day off. What has evolved here is similar to the seventh game of the World Series or to a Super Bowl showdown. One game, one race — to the winner belongs the silver cup.

Until now the America's Cup competition was always too one-sided and too snobbish to enter America's psyche. But if it's coming down to a seventh game, so to speak, it must be competitive. And if it's known as the America's Cup, it must be significant. By any other name, the cup would be just as important.

tant to yachting people, but it wouldn't be as important as it is now to every American who ever sailed a boat, or even rowed one.

In a real sense, Saturday's race surpasses the tension of decisive seventh games for baseball's World Series, the National Basketball Association championship or the Stanley Cup in hockey.

For the first time since the schooner America won the America's Cup trophy in a race off the Isle of Wight in 1851, the cup final has melted into one race that will either prolong or end a 13-year winning streak.

No team in American sports has ever had to maintain that long a winning streak.

Perhaps nobody in sports history has ever had the burden that will be a silent passenger Saturday on the red boat with "Liberty" painted in silver on its hull.

"It's going to be very exciting to be involved in the race of the century," said Dennis Conner, Liberty's skipper. "But we have a great tradition going for us, and a courageous crew, and somehow I think we'll pull it out on Saturday."

Great tradition, certainly. Courageous crew, no doubt. But not the fastest boat. Australia II, with its mysterious winged keel, is obviously the faster boat, as had been feared by the Liberty crew.

"And the small adjustments we've made this week," said Alan Bond, the chairman of the Australian syndicate, "have allowed us to improve each day."

Prior to the finals, Ladbrokes, the English bookmakers, had listed Australia II as an 8-to-11 favorite. Even Dennis Conner had acknowledged that Australia II was the "faster

boat," meaning that Liberty would have to win with fast thinking. But early in Thursday's race, Conner's tactics provoked as much second-guessing as Billy Martin's was created lately as manager of baseball's New York Yankees.

"Yes, we made mistakes," Conner acknowledged, "but relative to the potential of our yachts, we've done a good job."

"Relative to the potential" — that's a phrase used by losing skippers in any sport to ease the pain. But the cruel truth looms: Unless Liberty is sailed much faster than she was Thursday, when she was outclassed in a race without any mechanical problems for either boat, the America's Cup appears to be on its way to Australia.

Not right away, of course. Not until the New York Yacht Club unscrews the cup from its mooring on a thick wooden table inside the club itself in midtown Manhattan, a yacht club with a sidewalk, not a dock.

In other sports, the championship cup is always at hand on the day of decision, to be presented to the winner, to be used as a chalice for champagne. But not only is the America's Cup not here, it wouldn't even be possible to present it to the Australians until it was removed from its trophy table in the New York Yacht Club, at 37 West 44th Street, an 82-year-old building with three bay windows above the sidewalk.

Down a blue-carpeted stairway and surrounded by red-velvet upholstered wooden love seats and armchairs, the America's Cup glistens atop red velvet inside a glass case perched on a wooden octagonal table. The America's Cup is 27 inches (69 centimeters) tall and has the names of the early winners engraved on it; on a relatively new seven-inch base are the names of the winning yachts since 1958, the start of the 12-Meter era. Barely visible at the top of the trophy, a 40-inch bolt descends inside the cup into the wooden table anchoring it there as if the Royal Perth Yacht Club considered it to be on permanent display. But now, for the first time, the cup is in seventh-race jeopardy.

"If we win the cup," Alan Bond has joked, "we'll run over it with a steamroller and turn it into the America's plate."

If the Australians win, of course, the cup will probably be put on display at the Royal Perth Yacht Club on Pelican Point, Crawley Bay, with slips for nearly 300 yachts. Perth, in western Australia, would be the site of Australia's defense of the cup.

On Thursday, as Australia II sailed away from Liberty in rolling seas, Ben Lexcen, the designer of the challenger from Down Under, stood alone in a green sweater on the bow of Black Swan, a 50-foot (15-meter) cruiser. His arms crossed, Lexcen had the look of a conquering general.

Not far away, on the Fox Hunter, a 75-foot motor yacht, the nine members of the New York Yacht Club's America's Cup Committee at first stood on the bridge in their blue blazers, peering through binoculars. But after Liberty had quickly fallen far behind, they disappeared into the main salon on their buffet lunch and remained there. On a nearby boat, an onlooker smiled.

"You have heard about the New York Yacht Club's new rule change?" he said. "You've got to win by two races."



AUSTRALIA II

John Bertrand, right, the Australia II skipper, talking to a crew member as they return to port after their third victory in the America's Cup series. The final race is set Saturday.

The Associated Press

**Phillies Sweep Expos To Increase Lead to 3**

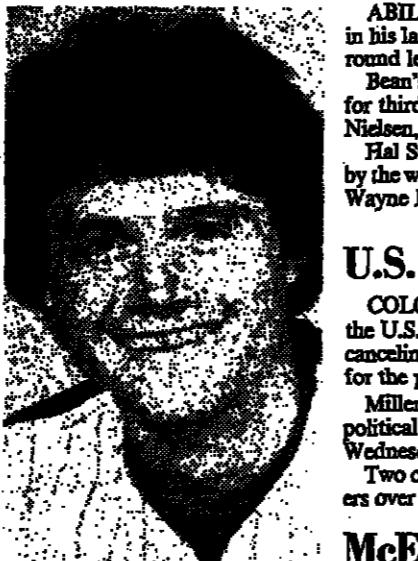
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MONTREAL** — Len Matuszek drove in two runs and Charles Hudson pitched a four-hitter Thursday night as the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Montreal Expos, 7-1, to sweep a doubleheader and extend their winning streak to seven games.

Until now the America's Cup competition

was always too one-sided and too snobbish to enter America's psyche. But if it's coming down to a seventh game, so to speak, it must be competitive. And if it's known as the America's Cup, it must be significant. By any other name, the cup would be just as important.

In the first game, Mike Schmidt hit his 38th home run and Joe Lebeau



Len Matuszek

delivered a bases-loaded triple as the Phillies won, 9-7.

The sweep increased Philadelphia's lead in the National League East to three games over Pittsburgh with nine games left. Montreal fell third place, four games behind.

In the second game, Hudson (8-7) walked four and struck out five in pitching his third complete game. The only run off the right-handed rookie came in the sixth inning when Tim Raines singled, stole his 83rd base of the season and scored on a single by Al Oliver.

The Phillies batted .303 against the

Expos in the four-run seventh inning.

In the opener, Schmidt broke a 1-1 tie in the third by sending a 1-2 pitch by Charlie Lea (15-10) over the left-field wall. The winning pitcher was John Denny (17-6), who pitched six innings and allowed 10 hits.

**Reds 6, Braves 4.**

In Atlanta, Dan Driessens' Homer in the sixth inning put Cincinnati ahead and the Reds went on to beat the Braves, 6-4. The Braves

were 1-1 in their last two games.

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

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**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

we delivered a bases-loaded triple as the Phillies won, 9-7.

The sweep increased Philadelphia's

lead in the National League

East to three games over Pittsburgh with nine games left. Montreal fell

third place, four games behind.

In the second game, Hudson (8-7)

walked four and struck out five in

pitching his third complete

game. The only run off the right-

handed rookie came in the sixth

inning when Tim Raines singled,

stole his 83rd base of the season

and scored on a single by Al Oliver.

The Phillies batted .303 against the

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In the opener, Schmidt broke a 1-1 tie in the third by sending a 1-2 pitch by Charlie Lea (15-10) over the left-field wall. The winning pitcher was John Denny (17-6), who pitched six innings and allowed 10 hits.

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## PEOPLE

Miami Beach to Raze  
Sheikh's Ruined Estate

The vandalized, partly finished mansion of Sheikh Mohammed Al-Fassi is to be demolished because it has become an invitation to thieves and vandals. The Miami Beach City Commission voted to spend \$45,000 to demolish the Star Island mansion, whose bayfront lot is littered with tons of discarded marble. Vandals already have scraped the gold leaf from a drawing-room ceiling, chipped away the Italian tiles from the stairs and dug up marble from the floors. To be wrecked is a mosque, two houses, a giant bowling alley, a swimming pool, a "mountain" with five computerized waterfalls and a huge Swiss clock that was supposed to tell time in a dozen languages. The four-building compound was left half-built when the sheikh fled to Saudi Arabia in June 1982, defying a judge's order that he pay his estranged wife support and not take their four children out of the Miami area.

The Donovan Medal, named for the founder of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services, William (Wild Bill) Donovan, was presented to Sir William Stephenson, a retired Canadian industrialist who became the master spy known as Intrepid during World War II. He was intelligence adviser to Winston Churchill and instrumental in persuading U.S. officials that Britain could and would fight on alone in the early days of the war. The award was presented by John M. Shaeffer, chairman of the OSS awards committee, in a ceremony in New York aboard the former aircraft carrier Intrepid, now the Sea-Air Museum.

The Roman Catholic human rights group Pax Christi International will receive the UNESCO Peace Education prize on Oct. 11. Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow told a meeting of the world body's executive board Thursday. M'Bow also announced the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-International Council of Music awards would be presented Oct. 1 in Stockholm to the pianist Claudio Arrau, the conductor Herbert von Karajan and the Swedish Royal Academy of Music.

## ART BUCHWALD

## More Work and No Pay

**WASHINGTON** — I never believe government figures when it comes to how the United States' economy is doing. I talk to people. In the past months I discovered, while orders are up in the building business, payments are slowing down.

A painter told me, "I can get all the work I want right now. The only problem I have is collecting for it after I do the job."

"Why don't you ask for the money up front?" I asked.

"If I do that I can't get the job. I have this building contractor I work for and he couldn't sell his condos until they were painted. So he came to me and said, 'I'll give you \$25,000 to paint my apartments.' I said, 'When will I get paid?' And he said, 'As soon as you finish the job.' Then I said, 'Where do I get the money now to pay for the paint and my workers?' And he said, 'The same place I get mine, from the bank. Look just tell me if you don't want the contract, I can always get somebody else.'

"So what did you do?" I asked.

"A job's a job, so I painted his condos. When I finished I gave him my bill. He said he'd send me a check in the morning. A week later I called to find out where the check was, and his secretary said the contractor was racing in a sailboat to Bermuda.

"Three weeks later I bumped into him coming out of a fancy restaurant with a bunch of friends, and he introduced me as the best painter in Washington. He said it was lucky he ran into me because he was going to call me in the morning to ask me if I could paint it."

**EVERY BROTHERS COMEBACK**

*The Associated Press*

**LONDON** — The Every Brothers sang all their old favorites including "Bye Bye Love" and "Wake Up Little Susie" in a triumphant three-hour reunion concert at Royal Albert Hall in London Thursday. The 6,000-seat auditorium was packed for Don, 46, and Phil, 44, making their first public appearance since they split up 10 years ago.

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Buchwald

second group of condos he just finished in the same building.

"I said, 'I'd love to do it but I haven't been paid for the other condos yet.' He said he couldn't pay me for the first condos until he sold the second ones. I said, 'Why is that?' And he said because the bank wouldn't lend him any money to finish the new condominiums until he paid back his loan on the ones I painted. I said, 'It doesn't solve my problem because the same bank wants me to pay back the \$25,000 plus interest I borrowed to paint the first condos.'

"He said I should never borrow more than I can afford to pay back. He wanted to know if I would do the painting job on the new development or not.

"I had to say okay. If I didn't paint the second ones I had no chance of getting my money back on the first ones. But it was tough about it. I demanded a deposit before I picked up a paintbrush."

"As a down payment for the second job?"

"No, as partial payment for the first one. How could I ask him for money for the second job when he still owed me for the other?"

"And he agreed to do it?"

"He said it was only fair. The next morning he sent over a small check with a nice note saying as soon as I finished the condos of the second development he would be paid in full for both jobs."

"So you painted the second ones, and then what happened?"

"I didn't hear from him for three months. I was about to turn it over to a lawyer when I got a call from him asking me if I was interested in painting an old office building he had just bought in downtown Washington. I said, 'Where's my money for the other two paintings?'"

"He said he used it as a down payment on the old building he wanted me to paint. Once it was fixed up he planned to sell it at a large profit, and he had me do a \$15,000 bonus."

"What did he say to that?"

"He said, 'What choice do I have? Workmen always have contractors over a barrel.'"

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